

DFS QUARTERLY

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DFS Instrumental in SATURN Success

By Mark Armstrong

The SATURN program has been launched. Under the direction of Secretary of Public Safety James P. Jajuga the Statewide Anti-Terrorism Unified Response Network (SATURN) is meeting with great success. The DFS, through its Massachusetts Firefighting Academy (MFA) division, has been instrumental in the success of SATURN.

This program teaches fire, police and emergency management personnel how to coordinate their anti-terrorism efforts at the local level.

Since September 11 every state has begun some type of homeland security initiative, however none are as comprehensive as the SATURN program.

DFS, with the Criminal Justice Training Council and the Mass. Emergency Management Agency, was selected by Secretary Jajuga to deliver the SATURN Program. In addition, Secretary Jajuga looked to the MFA to provide coordination of the program deliveries. According to Everett Pierce, Senior Manager of the MFA, "We have a program delivery system that is highly effective and unmatched." That program delivery system includes innovative program development, instructor selection, thorough instructor preparation and top-notch administration.

Every municipal government ensures

its respective local emergency response departments are stepping up their preparedness for a possible terrorist attack. The SATURN Program teaches all emergency response departments to work as one team: the red, white, and blue team. Red denotes the fire department, white the emergency management agency, and blue the police department.

The red team members have primary responsibility for incident mitigation and, in most cases, emergency medical services.

White team members are most adept at logistics and

securing the resources needed to mitigate the event. Without the right tools for the job it's just not going to get done. Blue team members, of course, serve best as crime scene experts and apprehending suspects. Preserving evidence during the incident is not easy, but it must be done.

Phase I of the SATURN Training Program is a two-day course, Terrorist Incident Command Preparation (TICP). Through the TICP training everyone learns a new respect for each of the other emergency response disciplines. In addition to their respective expertise, all on the red, white, and blue teams are familiar with some type of incident command system (ICS). The ICS used by the fire service is the most conducive to this team's success. Everyone operates in his respective role



From the Desk of the Fire Marshal

Stephen D. Coan

The Department of Fire Services has taken a lead role in developing and delivering SATURN training. The Statewide Anti-Terrorism Unified Network (SATURN) is an initiative of Secretary Jajuga's to effectively respond to acts of terrorism. It's key component is training public safety officials from different disciplines – fire, police, EMS – together.

Changes at DFS

This spring three long-time employees of the Department of Fire Services took advantage of the early retirement program offered to eligible state employees. William Hollick, Director of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, Lee Poole-Keller, personnel clerk, and Leslie Hoffman, Director of Fiscal Affairs all left us. Pending appointment of a new director, Everett Pierce is serving as the senior manager at the Academy, assisted by Peter Lamb, Dick Farrar and Kate D'Amelio. Major policy decisions are made at the Executive Office level. Our relatively new Director of Administrative Services, Sylvia Stokes, is covering fiscal affairs, and Lee Poole's duties have been divided among several co-workers. We miss Bill, Leslie and Lee enormously but wish them well in the next chapters of their lives. ♦

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SATURN Success

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under the direction of one incident commander (IC). As the needs of the team change throughout the progression of the incident the appropriate person steps in as the IC for that portion of the event. Respect and admiration for each member as an expert in his own discipline is essential to the team's success.

We anticipate that additional programs will be available from the National Fire Academy which will deal with tactical consequence management.

All of the courses offered through the SATURN training are highly anticipated by a wide variety of people. The main reason for such anticipation is that everyone in the emergency response business recognizes how difficult inter-discipline communication can be. The very fact that firefighters, police officers, and emergency managers are being taught together to build a unified front against terrorism is truly remarkable. The results of these efforts are so remarkable that SATURN is being touted as a national model. Other states have inquired into the development and delivery of this program.

There is no doubt that the events of September 11 forced everyone to step back and take a hard look at the way we operate. Mother necessity has once again forced American ingenuity to resurface and the Department of Fire Services is proud to be at the forefront of such progress. For more information about the SATURN Program go the website at www.state.ma.us/saturn. ♦

2001 Life Safety Achievement Award

The Life Safety Achievement award recognizes fire departments that had zero deaths in structure fires in the previous calendar year. Over 1,200 awards were issued for 1999.

The cutoff date for awards for the year 2001 is July 31, 2002 so that the awards can be prepared in time to reach the recipients before Fire Prevention Week. Applications will be accepted after that date but we cannot guarantee that the awards will be delivered before Fire Prevention Week.

To qualify for the award, the fire chief must submit an application stating that the department's jurisdiction had zero structural fire deaths in the past calendar year, and must describe the department's fire prevention bureau or activities.

To apply for the award, the *chief* of the fire department must submit the application with his or her signature. The 2001 application includes a space for describing the fire department's fire prevention bureau or fire prevention/public education activities. The form must be signed and some type of description must be included.

The description does not have to be detailed, but should be enough to show that the fire department does some type of fire prevention and/or public education each year. For example, you can list the number of persons assigned to the bureau or the typical activities (e. g, inspections, station tours, school visits, open houses, etc.). Many fire departments do not have a fire prevention bureau but have one or more firefighters who perform fire prevention tasks. A summary of the types of activity that they perform is acceptable.

Of course we like to hear about unique prevention or education programs, too. If you want to devote the space to a specific program, that's fine. We'll pass your ideas along so other fire departments can learn from your experience.

Last year, we began adding the signature of state fire marshals, and it was well-received. Where state fire marshals are able to distribute the awards for the RFSI, we send the awards to them for their co-signatures and distribution. If a state fire marshal is unable to participate, the president of the National Association of State Fire Marshals will co-sign the awards and the RFSI will distribute them.

We encourage you to inform your local media of the award so your community hears about your fire prevention efforts. A sample news release will be included with your award. We will process late arrivals but we cannot guarantee that the award will get to you by *Fire Prevention Week*.

If you have any questions about the LSA award or eligibility, please contact the RFSI executive director, Dana Bies at (763) 416-0527 or via e-mail at rfsimgr@attbi.com. Their website is www.firesafehome.org.

The Residential Fire Safety Institute (RFSI) is a public interest group. It was created in 1982 to promote fire-safe homes through built-in fire protection and fire safety education. The U. S. has one of the worst records for residential fire deaths in the industrialized world. Residential fires account for 80% of all fire deaths. Our mission is to improve that dubious record. Originally known as Operation Life Safety, our name changed to the Residential Fire Safety Institute in June, 1999. ♦

150th Recruit Class Graduates MFA



Photo by Sue Peliter

State Fire Marshal Stephen D. Coan is pleased to announce the graduation of the 150th Class of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy's fifty-five day Recruit Firefighting Program on May 10, 2002. This rigorous professional training provides our newest firefighters with the basic skills to effectively and safely perform their jobs. This program is offered, tuition-free, by the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, a division of the Department of Fire Services.

The forty-two graduates, forty-one men and one woman, represent the fire departments of: Agawam, Braintree, Burlington, Cambridge, Danvers, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lawrence, Lowell, Mansfield, Marshfield, Mendon, Methuen, Northborough, Norwell, Sandwich, Stoneham, Sudbury, Taunton, and West Springfield.

Veteran Cambridge Firefighter John "Spike" Lawless, a Vietnam-era

Marine, who works with the Critical Incident Stress Management Debriefing Team addressed the graduating firefighters. Firefighter Lawless worked closely with individuals after the December, 1999 Worcester fire and after September 11 in New York City.

Today's Fire Department Does Much More than Fight Fires

Today's firefighters do far more than fight fires. They are the first ones called to respond to chemical and environmental emergencies ranging from the suspected presence of carbon monoxide to a gas leak. They may be called to rescue a child who has fallen through the ice or who has locked himself in a bathroom. They rescue people from stalled elevators and those who are trapped in vehicle accidents. They test and maintain their equipment, ranging from self-contained breathing apparatus to hydrants to hoses, power tools and apparatus.

At the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy they learn all these skills and more from certified fire instructors who are also experienced firefighters. Students learn all the basic skills they need to respond to fires and to contain and control them. They are also given training in public fire education, hazardous material incident mitigation, flammable liquids, stress management, water rescue procedures, confined space rescue techniques, and rappelling. The intensive, eleven-week program for municipal firefighters involves classroom instruction, physical fitness training, firefighter skills training and live firefighting practice.

Basic Firefighter Skills

Students receive classroom training in all basic firefighter skills. They practice first under non-fire conditions and then during controlled fire conditions. To graduate, students must demonstrate proficiency in life safety, search and rescue, ladder operations, water supply, pump operation, and fire attack. Fire attack operations range from mailbox fires to multiple-floor or multiple room structural fires. Upon successful completion of the Recruit Program all students will have met national standards of National Fire Protection Association 1001 and will be certified to the level of Firefighter I and II by the Massachusetts Fire Training Council. ♦

Need a Free Computer?

Contact the Gateway Olympic Sponsorship PC Donation Program. Gateway will donate up to 4,500 computers to nonprofit organizations, with priority given to schools and community centers whose programs help enhance access

to technology for traditionally underserved communities. The application will be posted from April 2 to July 31, 2002 on their web site at: www.gateway.com/olympics/donations.shtml ♦



New Fire Code will be Built on NFPA 1

The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations (BFPR) has voted to adopt National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1- Uniform Fire Code (2003 edition) as the basis for the new Massachusetts Comprehensive Fire Safety Code. The Board has set up a subcommittee to review the existing 527 CMR and NFPA 1 and submit proposals to the BFPR that would amend NFPA 1 to meet the needs of Massachusetts. The BFPR wants to ensure that Massachusetts maintains its position as a leader in protecting public safety while simultaneously moving towards a uniform, national fire code. It should be the best of both worlds – NFPA 1 and the best of what is currently in 527 CMR.

New Massachusetts Comprehensive Fire Safety Code - January 2004

The goal is to have the new state fire code, which is based on a uniform national standard, in place by January, 2004.

Benefits

- As good as our fire code is now, the model code will meet or exceed its requirements and add new areas of oversight by the fire official.
- Addresses areas not currently covered by our existing fire code (527 CMR) such as hazardous materials.
- Takes advantage of the resources and technical expertise of dozens of national experts and the consensus code making process of NFPA, without losing local flexibility and authority.
- Stays current with technology and technique that is recognized as appropriate for public safety.
- Compatible with other states, particularly other New England states who have or are going through a similar process.

- Built on recognized national standards.
- Can be maintained more efficiently.
- NFPA is on a 3-year update cycle.
- Training for fire officials by the DFS in conjunction with NFPA at no cost to communities.

What Started This Process?

In the wake of the 1942 Coconut Grove fire where 492 nightclub patrons and staff died, the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations was created to develop and maintain fire prevention regulations. Keeping the regulations up-to-date and current with technology and techniques is the primary job of the board.

More Efficiently Maintained

NFPA 1 is currently going through the NFPA codes and standards review process and the next edition will be published in 2003. This code is revised and updated by the NFPA on a 3-year cycle.

Public Safety Improved Through Efficiencies

The public is best protected when Massachusetts' regulations stay current. It is an enormous task to keep the fire prevention regulations up-to-date in such a wide range of technical areas including smoke detectors, fire alarms, gas stations, dry cleaners, and explosives. Adopting a national code as a foundation permits the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations to take advantage of the resources and technical expertise of national experts involved in NFPA's consensus code-making process, without losing local flexibility and authority.

Be Part of the Process

The fire service and regulated industries should be aware that this is the time to participate in the process and make the final product the best it can

be. This is the critical time to look at both NFPA 1 and the current 527 CMR and bring any areas of concern or proposed modifications to NFPA 1 to the attention of the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations. (Send correspondence to: Chairperson, BFPR, c/o DFS, PO Box 1025, Stow, MA 01775.)

Get Ready

Start to get ready now by looking at the current version of NFPA 1. Look at the Table of Contents because information is arranged differently in NFPA 1 than the 527 CMR we all use. Learning how to find what you need to know will take time, so get a jump on it now. The NFPA website is www.nfpa.org.

Change Requires Training

In preparation for the adoption of the new Massachusetts Comprehensive Fire Safety Code by the BFPR, the Department of Fire Services in conjunction with NFPA will conduct training across the state in the second half of 2003. There will be plenty of opportunities for training and education before it takes effect and will continue after the adoption.

Milestones

National Fire Protection Association

January 2002

- Second draft of 2003 edition of NFPA 1 published

January to April 2002

- Public comments accepted by NFPA

June 2002

- NFPA Technical Committee meets

November 2002

- NFPA 1 presented to NFPA membership

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Comprehensive Fire Safety Code

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January 2003

- NFPA 1 presented to Standards Council

March 2003

- NFPA 1 published

Board of Fire Prevention Regulations

January 2002

- Subcommittee starts chapter review of NFPA 1

January 2002 through May 2003

- Monthly meetings – Full subcommittee and workgroups

September 2002 through April 2003

- Submittals of completed chapters to Board of Fire Prevention Regulations (BFPR)

April 2003

- Final Submittals to BFPR

May 2003

- Public hearing and final vote by BFPR

June through December 2003

- Training conducted

January 2004

- New Massachusetts Fire Code effective ♦

38 Members of the Fire Service Graduate from Management Training Program

On May 9, 2001, Public Safety Secretary James P. Jajuga addressed 38 fire service personnel from 32 communities as they graduated from the ten-week Chief Fire Officer Management Training Program at the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy in Stow. The program was developed, in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Standards for chief fire officers, and is delivered by the University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute. It is a comprehensive course providing training in the non-fire suppression aspects of managing fire department organizations.

The curriculum covers a spectrum of topics considered essential for effective

management and includes human resource management, group dynamics, leadership and legal issues, governmental and organization structures, information management, customer-focused strategic planning, legal aspects, budgets, community awareness and public relations, and labor relations.

The Chief Fire Officer Management Training Program expects to help fire officers improve their ability to lead and manage personnel and the department, to provide skills to understand employee's needs and problems, to promote personal productivity, to increase the capacity to manage both human and technical resources, and to increase interagency cooperation.

Participants must complete a project whose program content can be implemented at the completion of the course.

Fire officers from the following communities graduated in this afternoon's ceremony: Amherst, Ashburnham, Attleboro, Belmont, Brookline, Canton, Chicopee, Dracut, Easton, Georgetown, Greenfield, Groton, Hamilton, Hanson, Harwich, Harvard, Lynnfield, Marshfield, Methuen, Middleton, Milford, Northborough, Northampton, Norwell, Onset, Orleans, Springfield, Stoneham, Sudbury, Uxbridge, Wayland, Westport, and Worcester. ♦

Advisory on Self-Service Gasoline Stations with Propane Cylinder Exchange

On April 1, 2002, State Fire Marshal Stephen D. Coan sent the following advisory to all heads of fire departments regarding self-service gasoline stations which have propane cylinder exchanges:

Effective April 1, 2002 NFPA 58-1998, Section 2-3.1.5, as referenced by 527 CMR 6.07: (1), requires LP-Gas cylinders be equipped with an overfill prevention device. This new requirement has resulted in an increased number of permit requests from propane cylinder exchange vendors to set up cylinder exchange facilities at some self-serve gasoline stations.

Fire departments should be aware of the minimum staffing levels at these service stations prior to granting a propane storage permit for a cylinder exchange operation. Particular attention should be given to 527 CMR 5.08: (5)(d) which states that the controlling mechanism console providing power to the pump motor is in constant attendance by the owner or operator at all times while motor fuel is being dispensed. Constant attendance means that the console operator must be at the console during its operation. Section 5.08: (5)(e) goes on to require constant

contact between the controlling mechanism console operator and the pump island as well as constant observation of the filling operation of each vehicle during the time that any of the pumps have been activated to dispense motor fuel. Unrelated business shall be operated by others [5.08: (5)(f)].

The proper exchange of propane cylinders at a self-service fuel facility requires the station attendant to exit the building (i.e. self-serve console area), proceed to the secured propane cylinder storage cage, unlock the cage, exchange the empty propane cylinder for a full one, lock the cage, and return to the self-serve console area. It is not possible to operate both the propane cylinder exchange and fuel dispensing and remain in compliance with the regulations of 527 CMR 5.08: (5) with only one person on duty. Someone must conduct this activity other than the self-service console operator. One condition that should be considered in order to allow propane cylinder exchanges at a self-serve fuel facility is the requirement that more than one attendant is on duty **at all times**. This should be a condition of any permit issued to allow for propane cylinder exchange at a self-service fueling facility. ♦

Blasting Damage Complaint Form Revised

An Advisory has been issued recently to all fire departments to announce the revision of the Blasting Damage Complaint Form. It is understood that an error took place in the mailing of that Advisory where only the front page of the new 2-sided form was sent to the fire departments. A second mailing has taken place to provide all departments with the correct, double sided version of the form. Should anyone need additional copies of the form, feel free to contact the Office of the State Fire Marshal at 978-567-3300.

The Advisory also provides guidance in the handling of complaints themselves. One of the key points in handling damage complaints is related to the 30-day requirement for the filing of a complaint by a property owner. 527 CMR 13.00 allows 30 days from the date of the incident for the form to be returned to the fire department. It is important to note that the department is under no obligation to accept a damage complaint that is filed outside of the 30 day window. The only exception should be if the property owner can provide a reasonable

Licensing Exams

All licensing exams will be given at the Department of Fire Services, Stow campus, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. The same exams are given on the same dates, at the same times at the western Massachusetts office of the Department of Fire Services, One Prince Street, Northampton.

Cannon/Mortar/Fireworks/Special Effects

June 13, 2002 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. in Room 502

Fire Extinguishers

July 10, 2002 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. in the Auditorium

Blasting

July 18, 2002 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. in Room 109

The Office of the State Fire Marshal issues licenses to people and companies engaged in fireworks, blasting, explosives, cannon and mortar firing, special effects, special hazard systems and portable fire extinguishers. Information on applications and exam dates to obtain new licenses or to renew existing licenses may be obtained by contacting Joanne Melanson, at (978) 567-3700. Examinations for licenses are held quarterly. ♦

explanation for the delay, such as sickness or travel.

A final item about damage complaints is related to completeness and accuracy of the information being provided by the property owner. The property owner should be able to provide a specific time frame for when the alleged damage occurred. While a time of day can be somewhat difficult to provide in some cases, the property owner should be able to provide the specific day of the week that the incident took place. ♦

Status Report of Compliance/Enforcement Actions

The following is a status report of recent compliance and enforcement actions taken by the Office of the State Fire Marshal against individuals or companies for violations of MGL Chap. 148 and 527 CMR. The status of the action is provided and notation

is made regarding the effective date of the action. While other actions may be pending, only those individuals or companies who have had administrative hearings with decisions rendered will be documented in this space.

Should there be any question regarding

the status of any license or certificate please call the Office of the State Fire Marshal at any time for verification. The Code Compliance and Enforcement Unit or Technical Services can be reached at either (978) 567-3300 or in Western Mass. (413) 587-3181. ♦

Compliance/Enforcement Actions By The Department of Fire Services

Blasting Certificate of Competency

Ray Lizott	Revoked	
Kevin MacDonald	Suspended Five Years	Effective 4/9/01
Patrick O'Conner	Suspended Two Years	Effective 12/14/00
Vance Demoranville	Suspension Served	Reinstated
Robert Stone	Suspension Served	Reinstated
Charlie Despotopoulos	Suspended One Year	Effective 11/9/01
Frank Kenefick	Suspended Three Years	Effective 6/14/01
Harlan Bean	Suspended Two Years	Effective 12/20/01

Explosives User's Certificate

Exquisite Craft Development	Suspended Five Years	Effective 4/9/01
Granite Rock Drilling & Blasting	Revoked	
Hemphill Drilling & Blasting	Suspended Pending ATF Audit	
Cynjo Corp.	Suspended Three Years	Effective 10/30/01
CD Explosives	Suspended Three Years	Effective 11/19/01
Pioneer Supply	Suspended Six Months	Effective 1/25/02

Fireworks Certificate of Competency

Brian Savage	Suspension Served	Reinstated
Russell Benjamin	Suspended Six Months	Effective 2/20/02

Fireworks User's Certificate

Alonzo Fireworks Display, Inc.	Suspended Ten Months	Effective 9/1/01
Pyrotechnico, Inc.	Suspended Six Months	Effective 2/19/02
Bay Fireworks	Suspension Served	Reinstated

Attention Fire Prevention Officers and Public Educators

New Rules on Refueling Propane Tanks Took Effect April First

A new regulation that took effect on April 1 will make use of gas grills safer. Don't be taken by surprise when you take your LP-gas tank down to the local filling station and they say "no dice." As of April 1, all propane cylinders between 4 and 40 pounds, such as those used for backyard barbecue grills, will be required to have an overfill protection device in order to be refilled. If your tank was manufactured before September, 1998, you may have to invest in a new tank.

"Overfill protection devices will make using propane significantly safer," said State Fire Marshal Coan. "Propane expands when heated, by a hot summer day for example. If a tank has been overfilled, there won't be enough space inside the tank when the propane expands and ignitable vapors will leak out to your backyard or shed or inside your car when transporting it. These vapors are heavier than air, sink to the ground, and do not dissipate quickly. A cigarette, match or barbecue lighter could cause a disaster."

Spring seems to be coming early this year, so as you pull the cover off your LP-gas grill for the barbecue season, take a moment to look for leaks and cracked hoses. Before you take your tank down to the local filling station, double check that it has an overfill-protection device.

How to Tell If Your Tank Already Has Overfill Protection

The easiest way for a consumer to determine if their tank has the device is by looking at the type of handle on the shut-off valve. A handle shaped like a triangle means the tank meets the new requirements; the older, round-shaped handle means it does not. All tanks have the date of manufacture stamped on them, so looking for this date will also help determine whether or not the tank needs to be replaced before being refilled. Cylinders manufactured or re-qualified after September 30, 1998 should already have these devices installed.

Proper Disposal of Old Tanks

It is important to dispose of these tanks properly so that they do not pose a fire, explosion or environmental hazard. There are propane companies that will take the out-of-date cylinders for free or for a small fee.

State Fire Marshal Coan and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection offer the following tips for safe handling and disposal of these tanks:

- Always keep tanks in an upright position.
- Tanks containing fuel under pressure may explode if tank integrity is altered, causing severe injury or death.

- Tanks containing compressed gas may explode in waste-to-energy facilities.
- Do not attempt to remove valve from tank. Special safety equipment is required to prevent explosion.
- Use up all residual gas, for non-refillable (disposable) tanks.
- Do not leave valve open because escaping gas is a fire hazard.
- Do not dispose of tanks containing gas in the trash.
- Check Yellow Page listings under Gas - Propane for a company who will take tanks for reuse.
- Scrap metal yards may take empty tanks. Call the Mass. Dept. of Environmental Protection at (617) 236-7715 for a copy of their Recycling Services Directory or look in the local phone directory.
- Very small, empty disposable tanks (1-liter) can be disposed of in the trash.
- Save tanks for local household hazardous waste collection days, if tanks are accepted in your program. ♦

New Nationwide Poison Control Number

The American Association of Poison Control Centers have a new single nationwide phone number for poison control. If you have a poisoning emergency, call 1-800-222-1222. If the victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call 911.

For more information please visit www.1-800-222-1222.info. ♦



DFS Logoed Gear

The Department of Fire Services has entered into a contract with Waltham Embroidery & Screen Printing that allows them to sell various articles of clothing with the DFS logo to interested parties. This vendor has T-shirts (\$10.00), long-sleeve henley shirts (\$18.00) sweatshirts (\$18.00), sweatpants, nylon windbreaker jackets, baseball caps (\$12.00), golf shirts and denim shirts (\$22.00). They also offer additional items listed in their catalog. Our contact, Kevin Meade, is working on establishing a web site link from the DFS web site to the Waltham Embroidery & Screen Printing web site showing products and pricing. Items are currently on display at the Department of Fire Services and can be ordered by phone 781-893-0239, fax 781-899-0255, or via e-mail KMEADE@aol.com. Kevin will also be attending graduations and large events at DFS to offer these items for

immediate sale. He is more than happy to work with students to develop clothing with special wording that would identify that particular program.

In addition, staff is available on a posted schedule to assist in placing orders at DFS. ♦



Photo by Sue Peltier

New MFA Programs

The Department of Fire Services is pleased to offer three exciting and much needed courses that are geared to what is happening in the world today.

The Department of Fire Services is proud to invite retired Chief Vincent Dunn, FDNY and Battalion Chief John Salka to Massachusetts for a one day seminar titled – September 11 WORLD TRADE CENTER Building Construction, Tactics and Rescue. This one day seminar will be held on June 13, 2002 at the Mass. Bay Community College in Wellesley, Massachusetts. This one-day seminar will concentrate on the building construction of the World Trade Center, the firefighting tactics used, as well as the rescue techniques attempted. Both of these instructors are nationally recognized experts in their fields and are bringing a wealth of

information pertaining to September 11.

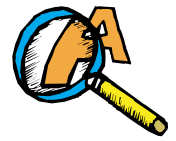
The Department of Fire Service is happy to announce two National Fire Academy Incident Command courses. The first course is Emergency Response to Terrorism: Incident Management. This 6-day course will be conducted on June 17-27, 2002, from 0800-1600hrs, at Anna Maria College in Paxton, Massachusetts. This National Fire Academy course will be delivered by two NFA instructors. This training will focus on the fire service response to terrorism from an incident management approach, especially in dealing with the areas of biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, and explosive attacks. This is a priority seating class, so applications should be submitted quickly.

The second course is Hazardous Materials: Incident Management. This 6-day course will be conducted on June

24-29, 2002, from 0800-1600hrs, at the Springfield Fire Training Facility in Springfield, Massachusetts. This National Fire Academy course will be delivered by two NFA instructors. This training will focus on the duties and responsibilities of the emergency response personnel who will assume the Incident Commander (IC) role in hazardous materials emergencies above the initial response. Based on 29CFR1910.120 and the applicable national standards, the program follows three phases of an incident: pre-planning, incident operations, and post incident responsibilities.

Please use the standard NFA application form to register for any or all of these offerings.

If there are any questions, please contact Joe Guarnera at 978-567-3258 or e-mail at Joseph.Guarnera@state.ma.us. ♦



Two Arrested for Hotel Arson

On Sunday, February 10, at approximately 2:45 a.m., a fire broke out in room #301 at the Motel-6, on Rte. 1 in Danvers, MA. The fire completely gutted the room and caused damages in excess of \$50,000 to the hotel. Everybody staying at the hotel, more than 140 people including young children, had to be evacuated from the building during the fire and sent out to the parking lot in the middle of the cold winter night. Two people were transported to a nearby hospital with minor injuries. Tprs. Horgan and Bossi and accelerant detection canine Tubbs responded to the scene and conducted an origin and cause investigation along with Danvers Police detectives and Fire investigators. The cause of the fire was determined to be an intentional act of arson. An intensive criminal investigation by Tprs. Horgan and Zipper with Danvers detectives revealed that the occupant of room #301 had been a prostitute who was pedaling her services in the hallways of the hotel when she met up with two occupants of a fourth floor room. After providing services for the two fourth floor guests, the prostitute was compensated with a 3rd-party check, which, she was supposed to cash and bring back change. When the prostitute failed to return with the change, the two men realized that they had been had. Not knowing that the prostitute had already checked out of the hotel, the two men decided that they were going to smoke everybody in the hotel out of their rooms. They figured that causing an evacuation would allow them to be reunited with the prostitute and they could get their money back. The big break in the case came a couple days later when investigators went to Framingham State Prison to monitor telephone conversations between a female inmate and the two men who admitted to setting the fire on the

taped phone line. A full confession was subsequently obtained and both were charged with several felonies.

State Fire Marshal Promoted Arson Awareness Week

May 5-11, 2002: Arson is Not a Victimless Crime

State Fire Marshal Stephen D. Coan and State Police Lt. Gerard Coletta, Commander, Fire and Explosion Investigation Section, teamed up with the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI) to promote arson awareness. May 5-11, 2002 was designated National Arson Awareness Week to raise American's consciousness of this costly crime and the steps that are being taken to combat it. This year's theme was "Arson is not a victimless crime."

"Arson is not a victimless crime. It impacts our jobs, our businesses, our homes, our schools, our families and tragically, sometimes our lives," said Coan.

The Costs

In 2000, there were 3,360 arson fires reported to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System. Of these, 747 were building fires, 798 were motor vehicle fires, and 1,815 were outside and other fires and explosions. These arson fires caused an estimated \$21.3 million in property damage, injured 21 civilians, killed three people and injured 115 firefighters. According to the American Red Cross, more than 2,000 Massachusetts families were left homeless by arson fires.

In 2001, arson was the second ranked cause of residential fire deaths, causing 16%, or eight (8) deaths. This was an unusually high number of fire deaths from arson.

Structure Arsons Pose High Injury Risk to Firefighters

A firefighter was injured at 1 of every 7.6 structure arsons in 2000, compared with one firefighter injury at every 12.3 structure fires of all causes. A firefighter was 38% more likely to be injured at a structure arson than at a structure fire generally.

"In addition to the direct property losses associated with arson fires, there are other costs that we all bear: job losses, tax revenue losses that are made up by higher property taxes for others, lower surrounding property values, higher insurance premiums, and the erosion of the quality of life in the neighborhoods where we work, live and go to school," said Coan.

"Massachusetts has made enormous strides in the past decade reducing the number of arson fires and increasing the number of prosecutions," said Lt. Coletta, "Building arsons have been reduced 46% since 1990 and motor vehicle arson has decreased 67% in the same decade."

Several Factors Key to Success

Several factors have been key to this success: statewide implementation of the witness-driven, team concept of fire investigations in the late 1980s, acquisition of accelerant-detection canines, the effectiveness of the burned-recovered motor vehicle reporting law, use of the Arson Watch Reward Program which supports the Arson Hotline, and recent changes to building and fire codes requiring use of the most effective method for boarding up vacant and abandoned buildings.

Six Teams of Accelerant-Detection Canines and Handlers

The Fire Investigation Unit now has a complement of six (6) teams of accelerant-detection canines and trained handlers. These specially

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Accelerent-Detection Canines

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trained dogs help fire investigators pinpoint the best places to take samples for laboratory testing for evidence that an accelerent was used to start the fire. Use of accelerents is one indicator of an intentionally set fire.

Arson Hotline 1-800-682-9229

If you know or suspect that an arson crime has been committed, or is going to occur, contact your local fire or police department, or call the state-wide, toll-free Arson Hotline 24-hours a day at 1-800-682-9229. The Arson Hotline is part of the Arson Watch Reward Program, funded by the property and casualty insurance companies in Massachusetts. This program has been used effectively by state and local fire investigators since the early 1980s to garner information

from the community to solve the crime of arson. Most recently calls to the Arson Hotline helped investigators solve the Whalom Park fire in Lunenburg in which four (4) juveniles were charged.

Tips

Marshal Coan and Lt. Coletta would like to educate the public on arson and also to get them involved in how they can help by reporting suspicious activities, protecting buildings from becoming arson targets and by participating in neighborhood watch programs.

- If you know or suspect that an arson crime has been committed, or is going to occur, contact your local fire or police department, or call the statewide, toll-free Arson Hotline 24-hours a day at 1-800-682-9229. All calls are confidential.

- Report suspicious activity and abandoned motor vehicles to police.
- Report unsecured vacant buildings to building officials.
- Remove combustibles from building exteriors that arsonists could use to ignite a fire such as debris, trash, leaves, and firewood. Most arsonists use whatever is handy to start a fire.
- Prevent unauthorized access to buildings.
- Secure building windows and doors and outside dumpsters.

National Arson Prevention Clearinghouse, 16825 South Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727. 1-888-603-3100. ♦

Delta Upsilon Fraternity Fire Update - Letter to Editor

As part of the agreement with the State Fire Marshal's Office, Delta Upsilon Fraternity at UMass Amherst is required to contact the area's newspapers with this letter that was written on behalf of the fraternity. The following is the text of the letter-to-the-editor they wrote.

On October 5, 2001 a fire destroyed The Delta Upsilon Fraternity. Fortunately, everybody got out in time and no physical injury occurred. Most of the members escaped with only the clothing that they had on. But our possessions can be replaced, lives cannot and for this we are

eternally grateful. As a result of this fire, the entire University Greek System is more alert and cautious when it comes to fire prevention. All twenty-three of the students that lived in the fraternity house at 778 North Pleasant Street will never forget the impact a fire can have.

In order to prevent any future fires we will make sure that all smoke detectors are working at all times and never obstructed. We will upgrade to chemical fire extinguishers because they are more effective than water based extinguishers. We will have monthly fire drills that will teach members that

the safest way out of a house is not always the front door. Everyone needs to be aware of all fire exits at all times because the front door is not always the safest way out of the house. We will also make an officer position whose sole job is to inspect the house for safety.

By following these simple procedures, we will effectively educate all members in the importance of fire safety and minimize the chances of another fire. ♦

Richard Graham Delta Upsilon President

News From CPSC

The following are excerpts from press releases issued by the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC) regarding products recalled for fire or burn hazards. Consumers should immediately stop using any of these products and contact the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission or the manufacturer for instructions on how to proceed.



February 21, 2002 - Release # 02-106

Recall of Stainless Steel Kettles

Calphalon Corp., of Toledo, Ohio, is recalling about 13,000 stainless steel kettles. The kettle's cover traps steam inside of the kettle causing an increase in pressure. This forces hot water to rise and escape through the spout, posing a serious burn hazard to consumers. CPSC and Calphalon have received reports of 13 incidents, including three minor burn injuries. Hot water splashed on two adult's hands and an 18-month old child's scalp.

The recalled kettles are stainless steel, have a glass cover, and have the model number 4302, which is located on the bottom of the kettle. The kettles, which can hold two quarts of water, also have the name "Calphalon" printed on the glass cover.

Department stores and specialty catalogs nationwide sold these kettles between October 2001 and January 2002 for about \$40. Consumers should stop using these kettles immediately and call Calphalon at (800) 233-

0753 between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. ET Monday through Friday to receive a free replacement cover. For more information, consumers also can visit the company's website at www.calphalon.com



February 26, 2002 - Release # 02-108

Recall of Portable Air Compressors

Ingersoll-Rand Company, of Woodcliff Lake, N.J., is voluntarily recalling about 458,000 portable air compressors sold between 1983 and 1991. Internal corrosion to the inner wall of the air receiver tank can cause the air tank to unexpectedly rupture allowing pressurized air to suddenly and forcefully escape, posing risk of injury to consumers. Ingersoll-Rand has received 11 reports of sudden tank failure in these portable air compressors.

The recalled portable compressors have single-phase electric motors up to 3hp or gasoline engines up to 8hp with tank sizes up to 30 gallons. The compressors were marketed under various brand names, including Ajax, Charge Air Pro, Energair, Guardian Power, MacTool, Power Force, Rallye, Rand 4000, and Steel Driver. The compressors have serial numbers beginning with the prefix "C" or "DC". The model numbers begin with the following prefixes - 1B, 1D, 1E, 1I, 2B, 2D, 2E, 3B, 3D, 3E, 4B, 4E, 5E, 5G, 15E, 23HP, 75, 75E, 250E, AB, AIR, AJ, C, CAP, CB, CL, CO, CP, CR, CS, CT, EA, GC, GP, HP, HPC, IR, IRC, LTD, MT, OI, PF, RA, RL,

RP, RY, SC, SDS, SE, THP, and WB. Model and serial numbers are located on a plate or sticker attached to the outside housing of the air compressor. On some oil-less models, the model and serial numbers are affixed to an internal floor baffle beneath a removable plastic cabinet.

Hardware and construction supply stores nationwide sold the air compressors from 1983 through 1991 for between \$150 and \$400. Air compressor receiver tanks do not have an infinite life. Tank life is dependent upon several factors, some of which include operating conditions, ambient conditions, proper installations, field modifications, and the level of maintenance. The exact effect of these factors on air receiver life is difficult to predict. Due to the current age of these products, Ingersoll-Rand is voluntarily undertaking this action to take these products out of service.

March 5, 2002 - Release # 02-113

Recall of Riding Lawn Mowers

Murray Inc. of Brentwood, Tenn., is voluntarily recalling about 89,500 rear-engine riding lawn mowers and about 6,200 mid-engine riding mowers. The fuel tank can crack and leak fuel, posing a burn or fire hazard to consumers. Murray has received 950 reports of fuel tanks leaking. These leaks resulted in six reports of fires including one report of minor burns.

The recalled riding lawn mowers have 30" cutting decks. The mowers were sold under Murray, Murray Select, Craftsman and Wizard brand names. The brand name is printed on the front or side of the mowers. Model numbers can be found under the seat or on a nameplate on the rear of the mower. Models included in this recall include: 30560, 30560x5, 30560x60, 30560x99, 30565, 30575x7, 30575x8, 30575x31, 30577x7, 30577x8, 30577x31, 502.251250, 502.256210, 502.256220, 502.270210,



502.270211, 536.270212,
MOM6115A59, MOM6115A89.

Department and hardware stores, including Sears, Western Auto and Home Depot, sold the riding mowers nationwide from January 1995 through January 2002 for between \$700 and \$1,200.

The recalled mid-engine riding mowers have 30" cutting decks and the brand names "Murray" and "Yard King" printed on the front. A nameplate under the seat of the mower displays the model number. Models involved in this recall are 309005X10, 309304X8 and 309306X89. Department and hardware stores including Home Depot and Western Auto, sold the mid-engine mowers nationwide from February 2001 through January 2002 for between \$800 and \$950.

March 21, 2002 - Release # 02-124

Recall of Riding Lawn Mowers

Dixon Industries Inc., of Coffeyville Kan., is recalling about 28,000 riding lawn mowers. The fuel tanks on these mowers can crack and leak fuel, posing a fire hazard and risk of burn injuries to consumers. Dixon has received about 532 reports of fuel leaking from these mowers. There are no reports of injuries or property damage, other than minor lawn damage.

The recall includes the following model Dixon ZTR riding mowers, which are blue, with the serial numbers in the following ranges:
Model 2301 - 2555 through 3100,
Models 3303 and 3304 - 54241
through 66276, Model 3014 - 14116
through 23741, Model 4421 - 88987

through 89316, Models 5020, 5022, 5023, 5503 - 2118 through 6575, Models 5017, 5423, 5424, 5425 - 4580 through 5835, Model 5502 - 8484 through 8547

Model 5601 - 2103 through 2116, Classic Series - 97579 through 97798 or 97844 through 97883.

The model numbers are located on the body of the mower near the bottom of the seat, or on both sides of the front of the body above the wheels. The serial numbers are located on the left rear corner of the riding mowers, behind the engine. The name "DIXON" is on the front of the mowers.

Dixon dealers sold these mowers nationwide at various time periods from July 1997 through March 2002 for between \$2,500 and \$7,400.

March 21, 2002 - Release # 02-125

Recall of Riding Mowers

The Toro Company, of Bloomington, Minn., is voluntarily recalling about 13,000 Toro-brand commercial-grade riding mowers. The riding mower's exhaust system can ignite fuel vapors from spilled fuel if the engine backfires. Toro has received 10 reports of fires caused when these mowers backfired and ignited nearby fuel vapors. One serious burn injury was reported. Property damage was limited to varying degrees of damage to the mowers.

The recall includes Toro-brand Zmaster Z100 series riding mowers. They are red, equipped with 17 to 23 horsepower engines and have mowing decks from 44 to 52 inches. The mowers have independently controlled



rear-drive wheels, front casters, and a centrally mounted mowing deck. The brand and model names (Toro Zmaster) appear on the front of the mower.

Toro dealers nationwide sold these riding mowers between January

1998 and December 2001 for between \$6,000 and \$7,300.

March 21, 2002 - Release # 02-126

Recall of Riding Mowers

Exmark Manufacturing, of Beatrice, Neb., is voluntarily recalling about 21,000 Exmark-brand commercial-grade riding mowers. The riding mower's exhaust system can ignite fuel vapors from spilled fuel if the engine backfires. Exmark has received 15 reports of fires caused when these mowers backfired and ignited nearby fuel vapors. At least one serious burn injury was reported, and two other users reported minor burns. Property damage has varied from minor damage to the machine itself to several thousand dollars damage to other mowing equipment stored nearby.

The recall includes Exmark-brand Lazer Z HP series riding mowers, which are red. They are equipped with 17 to 23 horsepower engines and have mowing decks from 44 to 52 inches. The mowers have independently controlled rear-drive wheels, front casters, and a centrally mounted mowing deck. The brand and series names (Exmark Lazer Z HP) appear on the front of the mower.

Exmark dealers nationwide sold these riding mowers between January 1998 and December 2001 for between \$6,000 and \$7,300. Consumers should immediately stop using these recalled mowers and contact Exmark or their local Exmark dealer to determine if their riding mower's model numbers and serial numbers are included in the recall. The model and serial numbers are visible from the right side of the unit. They are located on a decal on

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the right side of the control console. If needed, the dealer will schedule a repair of the riding mower's exhaust system.

March 7, 2002 - Release # 02-114

Fondue Sets Recalled

Trudeau Corp., of Woodbridge, Ill., is voluntarily recalling about 20,000 fondue sets. The plastic ring with handles that is attached to the upper rim of the fondue pot can crack during normal heating or cooling, posing burn and fire hazards to consumers.

Trudeau has received 30 reports of plastic rings breaking, including one report of a consumer who was burned on the hand and reported of fire damage to a rug. The recalled fondue pots are blue or white metal and have a black plastic ring that is attached to the upper rim of the fondue pot. The plastic ring includes two handles that allow for safe usage of the fondue pot. The fondue pot sits on a black, four-legged stand, which houses the burner. The fondue sets were sold under the brand names "Distinction by Trudeau" and "Trudeau Fondue Set."



March 7, 2002 - Release # 02-115

Recall of Power Cord Sets Sold with HP Inkjet Printers

Longwell Electronics, of Brea, Calif., is voluntarily recalling about 2.5 million power cord sets sold with inkjet printers from Hewlett-Packard Company. The connector can break, exposing electrical contacts and posing a shock hazard to consumers. No injuries or incidents have been reported. This recall is being conducted to prevent the possibility of injury.

The gray, two-wire power cord sets with a LS-7C connector were sold with the following HP printers: HP Deskjet 800 series and 900 series, HP Photosmart 1000 series, 1100 series, 1200 series, and 1300 series inkjet printers. The name "Longwell" is molded on the plug between the blades.

Department, computer, office and electronic stores including Best Buy, CompUSA, Costco, Office Depot, Office Max, Staples and Wal-Mart stores sold the printers with the Longwell cord sets nationwide between April 2001 and February 2002 for between \$100 and \$400.

March 7, 2002 - Release # 02-116

Humidifiers Recalled

Hunter Fan Co., of Memphis, Tenn., is voluntarily recalling about 100,000 humidifiers. The motors in these humidifiers can overheat, posing a fire hazard. Hunter Fan has received nine reports of the humidifiers' motors overheating, including one incident involving minor property damage. No injuries have been reported.

The recalled humidifiers have the

following model numbers and date codes, which can be found on a label located on the back of the motor/switch housing (see example of the label below): MODEL: 32500 CareFree SIZE: 5 Gallon DATE CODE: 15200 through 36500; 00101 through 36501; or 00102 through 06002 DESCRIPTION: Light beige, made of plastic with a dark beige base, dark beige top vent and tinted water tank MODEL: 33300 CareFree Plus SIZE: 3 Gallon DATE CODE: 15200 through 36500; 00101 through 36501; or 00102 through 06002 DESCRIPTION: Light gray, made of plastic with dark gray top vent and dark gray base with a tinted water tank MODEL: 33330 CareFree Plus SIZE: 3.3 Gallon DATE CODE: 15200 through 36500; 00101 through 36501; or 00102 through 06002 DESCRIPTION: Light gray, made of plastic with dark gray top vent and dark gray base with a tinted water tank

MODEL: 33350 CareFree Plus SIZE: 3.5 Gallon DATE CODE: 15200 through 36500; 00101 through 36501; or 00102 through 06002 DESCRIPTION: Light gray, made of plastic with dark gray top vent and dark gray base with a tinted water tank.

Discount, hardware and lighting stores; wholesale clubs; home centers; catalogs; and various online stores sold these humidifiers nationwide from August 2000 through February 2002 for between \$50 and \$120.





March 12, 2002 - Release # 02-120

Recall of Hiker Exercise Equipment

ICON Health & Fitness, of Logan, Utah, is voluntarily recalling about 7,500 hikers. Hikers are shortened-platform treadmills that operate at a speed of up to 6 mph. They can be set at an incline of up to 25 or 50 percent, depending on model, to simulate hiking up steep grades. An electrical component in the control system at the base of the unit can fail and cause overheating. This poses a risk of fire and burns to consumers. ICON has received 14 reports of the machines smoking and plastic pieces melting. There have been no reports of injuries.

The recall includes the NordicTrack Adventurer with model number NTHK9990 or 831.29897; NordicTrack Teton with model number NTHK2249; and ProForm TrailRunner with model number PFHK9990. The brand of these hikers is written on the console on the front of the equipment. The brand name, model name and model numbers are written on the front page of the equipment's user manual. The model number also is written on the hiker's serial number decal found on the left-front corner of the NordicTrack Adventurer and Teton units, and on the right side of the support base of the ProForm TrailRunner.

Sporting good and department stores sold these hikers nationwide from April 2000 through December 2001 for up to \$2,300, depending on model.

March 14, 2002 - Release # 02-121

Rose Art Announce Recall of Children's Soap Making Kit

Rose Art Industries Inc., of Livingston, N.J., is voluntarily recalling about 124,400 Soap Making Kits. The soap may get too hot when heated in the microwave oven and leak from the plastic container posing a burn hazard to children. CPSC and Rose Art have received 10 reports of children being burned by the hot soap while removing the plastic container from the microwave oven.

The soap making kit is sold in a cardboard box with model number 4054 or a plastic case with model number 4121 on the packaging. The model number is located on the upper right hand corner on the front of the packaging. Each kit includes bars of soap, molds, and a plastic cup to melt soap chunks.

Toy and discount stores, including Toys R Us, Wal Mart, Kaybee Toys, Target and Value City, sold these kits nationwide between August 1997 through December 2001 for about \$10.



March 20, 2002 - Release # 02-119

Recall to Repair Dynasty Gas Ranges

Jade Products Inc., of Commerce, Calif., is voluntarily recalling to repair about 7,200 Dynasty gas ranges. The ranges could tip-over if a heavy weight is placed on an open oven door, posing a risk of burn injuries from hot food or liquids in cooking containers. Jade Products has not received any reports of incidents. This recall is being conducted to prevent the possibility of injuries.



The Dynasty gas ranges included in this program are all 30, 36, and 48-inch units with the model number DGRSC. The model number is located on the serial plate that is accessed by lifting the right hand cooking module from the range top. The brand name "Dynasty" appears on the front of the range.

Appliance and retail stores nationwide sold these ranges from January 1996 through December 2001 for between \$3,000 and \$7,400.

March 20, 2002 - Release #02-123

Recall of Two-Paneled Fireplace Screens Sold At Wal-Mart

Pascal Products Company Ltd., of Jackson, Miss., is voluntarily recalling about 600 two-paneled fireplace screens. The paint on the metal mesh can ignite when exposed to a direct flame, posing a serious fire hazard to consumers. Pascal has not received any reports of incidents. This recall is being conducted to prevent the possibility of injuries.

The recalled screens are Wal-Mart, Home Trends 2-Paneled Fireplace Screens with model number 500RR. The 500RR model screens have a light rust color and use standard Phillips-head hinge pins.

Wal-Mart stores nationwide sold the fireplace screens from September 2001 through December 2001 for about \$30.

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April 2, 2002 - Release # 02-132

Recall of Propane Camping Lanterns

Wenzel Co., of St. Louis, Mo., is reminding consumers of its voluntary recall of about 290,000 propane-fueled camping lanterns with model names "Ozark Trail" or "Wenzel." Lanterns purchased after September 1, 2001 are not covered by this recall. An insufficient connection between the lantern and the propane cylinder can allow gas to escape and ignite unexpectedly, posing a potential fire and injury hazard to consumers. This hazard can occur during the lighting or normal use of the lantern.

Wenzel has received 12 reports of propane gas escaping from these lanterns and igniting unexpectedly. Two consumers sustained burns to the arm and hand. One of the consumers also suffered burns to the eye. The recalled lanterns are green and silver with brass fittings, have a glass globe, and stand about 9 inches high (without the propane cylinder attached).

The lanterns, when attached to the propane cylinder, sit on a green plastic base on which the model names "Ozark Trail" or "Wenzel" appear. The Ozark Trail model has a double cloth mantle for lighting and the Wenzel model has either a double or single cloth mantle. The models involved are Ozark Trail 824927 and 824928, and Wenzel 824208, 824226, 824227 and 824401, which appear on the box in which the lantern came.

Wal-Mart sold the lanterns nationwide under the "Ozark Trail" label from March 1999 through August 2001 for about \$18. Sporting goods, camping equipment, and other retail stores nationwide sold these lanterns under the "Wenzel" brand from January 1999 through August 2001 for between \$18 and \$28.



April 3, 2002 - Release # 02-133

Recall of Electric Heaters

Lakewood Engineering & Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill., is voluntarily recalling about 107,000 electric heaters. The electrical connections inside of the heater can become loose, causing the heater's metal frame to become energized. This poses a serious electric shock hazard to consumers. CPSC and Lakewood have not received any reports of incidents.

This recall is being conducted to prevent the possibility of injuries. The recalled electric heaters have model numbers 797 or 797 DFT, which is stamped on the back of the unit. The Model 797, which is painted white, and the Model 797 DFT, which is painted gray, have a control panel with temperature and wattage selections. The rounded, metal units also have the word, "//////Lakewood" printed on the control panel.

Retailers nationwide, including Wal-Mart and Kmart, sold the heaters between October 2000 and February 2002 for about \$30.

April 4, 2002 - Release # 02-134

Recall of Water Coolers

Crystal Mountain Water Cooler Corp., of Alberta, Canada is voluntarily recalling about 12,000 hot & cold water coolers. Approximately eighty percent of the water dispensers were sold in the United States. The hot & cold water dispenser's heater band can short circuit, posing a fire hazard to consumers. Crystal Mountain Water Cooler Corp. has received about 20 reports of the water cooler's insulation

smoking, or igniting the unit. Damages ranged from minor smoke and fire damage up to \$200,000 in property damage.

The Hot & Cold Water Dispenser is an upright water dispenser, with two faucets. One faucet has a red lever and one faucet has a blue lever. The unit stands at 35 5/8 inches-high (98.1 cm), weighs 36.43 pounds (16.56 kgs) and has a base area of 120.5 square inches (777.41 cm²). To determine if the water dispenser is subject to this recall, the serial number plate is located on the back at the top of the water dispenser.

Only water coolers with serial numbers between 1199125 and 1100175 are included in the recall. The third and fourth digits of the serial number represent the year of production.

Crystal Mountain and its distributors sold these water coolers in the U.S. and Canada from May 1999 through July 2000 for about \$300. Consumers should turn off the hot tank power switch or simply unplug the units and contact Crystal Mountain at (866) 678-4886 anytime to receive repair information. Consumers should have the serial number of their water cooler available at the time of the call. Crystal Mountain issued registered letters to its entire customer base. This release is being issued in an attempt to reach those consumers who did not respond to the direct mailing.

April 19, 2002 - Release # 02-144

Recall of Glade(r) Extra Outlet Scented Oil Air Fresheners

SC Johnson, of Racine, Wisc., is voluntarily recalling about 2.5 million Glade(r) Extra Outlet Scented Oil Air Fresheners. These Extra Outlet PlugIns(r) may have been misassembled during manufacture, which could pose a risk of fire. SC Johnson has received five reports of misassembly and no reports of injury or property damage.

The Glade(r) Extra Outlet Scented Oil

electric air fresheners come in two fragrances, Sky Breeze™ and Mystical Garden™. The air fresheners have a unique rotating plug-through outlet, which allows other electrical devices to be used in the same outlet as the plug-in. The rotating outlet says “15 Amps Max” on the front and has a yellow disk on the back. The Extra Outlet Scented Oil units have a model number “SCJ079” on the back. No other products, sold under the Glade(r) PlugIns(r) brand names, are part of the recall.

Grocery and retail stores nationwide sold the air fresheners between January 2002 and April 2002 for between \$4 and \$5.

April 24, 2002 - Release # 02-146

Recall of Power Saving Devices

Coast Energy Management Inc., of Chandler, Ariz., is voluntarily recalling about 45,000 Energy Smart Power Planners. The Power Planner is a device connected between motorized appliances and wall outlets that is intended to save electricity. These Power Planners have reversed polarity, posing a shock hazard to consumers. Coast Energy Management has not received any reports of incidents or injuries involving these Power Planners. This recall is being conducted to prevent the possibility of injuries.

The recalled Power Planners are white plastic, about 5-inches in height, and have the words “Energy Smart” printed across the front in green writing. They have a 10-amp rating and the model numbers SP010-N or SP010-NV. The model numbers are printed on a green and silver label attached to the left side of the device. The device has a three-prong plug built into the back and a three-prong receptacle on one side. A green light at the bottom of the unit flashes when the product is first plugged in and then lights steadily, indicating proper operation. The recall includes Power Planners with lot numbers 6/2-01, 10/2-01, 25/2-01, 28/5-01, 20/6-01 and units without a



lot number. The lot number is printed on a label affixed to the back of the device.

Home Depot, Costco, and Orchard Supply Hardware stores sold these Power Planners from September 2000 through April 2002 for between \$40 and \$45.

May 2, 2002 - Release # 02-152

Recall to Repair of Gas Boilers

ECR International, of Utica, N.Y., is voluntarily recalling about 8,000 gas-fired boilers. The burners on these boilers could produce excess carbon monoxide (CO) in the flue, due to improper combustion, posing a risk of CO poisoning to consumers. CPSC and ECR International have not received any reports of injuries or incidents relating to these boilers. This recall is being conducted to prevent the possibility of injuries. The firm discovered the problem with these boilers during routine testing.

The recalled boilers have the Dunkirk, Sears Kenmore, Bryant, Carrier, Payne, Lennox and Pennco brand names, which is written on the front of the boilers. The model and serial number are located on the data plate located on the right side of the boiler. The following models and serial numbers are included in the recall:

Brand: Dunkirk/Sears, Kenmore
Model Numbers: PVWB-4 through

PVWB-9, PWB4 through PWB9,
PWB-4 through PWB-9, PWX-4
through PWX-9 Serial Numbers:
320100007S - 520100299S,
010200098S - 090200182S.

Brand: Lennox Model
Numbers:GWB8-105E through
GWB8-280E, GWB8-105S through
GWB8-280S Serial Numbers:
340100148S - 500100600S,
010200199S - 050200279S.

Brand: Carrier/Bryant/Payne Model
Numbers: BW1AAN000105 -
BW1AAN000280, BW1AAP000105 -
BW1AAP000280, BW2AAP000105 -
BW2AAP000280

Serial Numbers: 3601V04044S -
5201V08708S, 0102V000015S -
0902V01118S

Brand: Pennco Model Numbers:
1504HWID and 1509HWID (natural
gas), 1504HWD and 1509HWD
(natural gas), 1502HWID -
1509HWID (LP gas only), 1502HWD
- 1509HWD (LP gas only) Serial
Numbers: 90131-0924 through
90152-0424, 90201-0421 through
90208-0424.

Independent heating contractors sold and installed these boilers nationwide from August 2001 through March 2002 for between \$1,200 and \$3,000.

CPSC recommends that every home should have at least one CO alarm that



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meets the requirements of the most recent Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 2034 standard, International Approval Services 6-96 standard or the Canadian Standards Association 6.19-01 standard.

May 13, 2002 - Release # 02-156

Recall of Automotive Chargers

Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp., of Brookfield, Wis., is voluntarily recalling about 18,000 Power Plus automotive chargers that plug into automotive cigarette lighters. The automotive chargers are often used on job sites to charge power tool batteries. When used under low voltage conditions, the chargers can overheat. This poses a fire hazard. CPSC and Milwaukee Electric Tool have received six reports of the chargers overheating. No injuries or property damage have been reported involving these chargers.

The recall includes Power Plus automotive chargers and Impact wrench kits containing these chargers. A label on the front of the charger reads, "Milwaukee...POWER-PLUS 9.6 Volt - 18 Volt AUTOMOTIVE

CHARGERS." A nameplate on the back of the charger lists the catalog number. Impact wrench kits containing these chargers have serial numbers within the range listed below. The serial number is located on the side of the Impact wrench kit.

Catalog Numbers: Charger 48-59-0184
Serial Numbers: All Serial Range

Catalog Numbers: Wrench Kit 9079-23
Serial Numbers: 241A401520001 through 241A402080126

Home centers, hardware stores and industrial distributors sold these

chargers and wrench kits containing these chargers nationwide from March 2000 through April 2002. The chargers sold for about \$115. The Impact wrench kits containing these chargers sold for about \$325.



May 16, 2002 - Release # 02-161

Recall of Computer Speaker Power Adapters

Philips Electronics, of New York, N.Y., is voluntarily recalling about 93,000 speaker power adapters sold with Hewlett-Packard Co. (HP) business desktop computers. The speaker power adapter's power cord connector is not grounded, posing a potential shock hazard to consumers.

HP received one report of a Philips speaker power adapter plug that was not grounded which was discovered by a consumer during an electrical inspection. No injuries have been reported.

The speaker power adapters were included in HP's P1534A External Amplified Speaker sets. There is a label on the bottom of the speakers with the model number "P1534-60001." The package includes a black rectangular power adapter, which is about 3-inches high, 2-inches wide and 2-inches long. The adapter has two permanently attached power cords: one that connects to the light or dark gray speakers and a "T-junction" plug that connects to the computer. The speaker power adapter has "Model D12-1-A-950" and "Made in China" printed on a white label on

the power adapter.

HP and business computer retailers sold personal computers with the speaker power adapters nationwide mostly to businesses. Some of these businesses then sold the computers to employees for personal use. HP's web site also sold the powered speakers and adapters with HP business desktop computer bundles, as well as packaged individually. The adapters were sold between October 2000 and April 2002 for about \$34.

May 16, 2002 - Release # 02-162

Extension Cords Recalled

E-filliate Inc., of Rancho Cordova, Calif., is voluntarily recalling about 12,000 extension cords. The cords have reversed polarity, which can present electric shock and electrocution hazards to consumers. E-filliate has received one report of reverse polarity, though no one has been injured.

The recalled Ziotek brand extension cords are black and about one to two feet long. The letters "MSL" are imprinted on the cord's three-pronged plug. The single-receptacle cords have the website, www.ziotek.com, printed on the cord, while the double-receptacle cords have the name "ZIO TEK" printed on the splitter. These extension cords were manufactured in China.

"Cyberguys" catalogs and the "Cyberguys" website (www.cyberguys.com) sold the extension cords nationwide from January 2002 through March 2002 for between \$2 and \$3.

Cords that have the letters "MSL" imprinted on the plug, but which also have a yellow "QC" label wrapped around the cord, are not included in this recall. ♦

National Electrical Safety Month

CPSC Alerts Consumers To Electrocution Hazards From Overhead Power Lines

Even as technology improves, the electrocution hazards of the past can resurface and pose a danger to consumers. With satellite dishes, cable TV, cellular phones, and the Internet replacing traditional TV, radio, and CB systems, consumers may be taking out their ladders and taking down their old antennas. If proper precautions are not used, the result can be deadly. In recognition of National Electrical Safety Month, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is reminding consumers of the serious electrocution hazard when ladders or antennas touch high-voltage, overhead power lines.

CPSC data show that between 1990 and 1998, more than 300 people in the U.S. were electrocuted when an antenna or pole they were holding touched a high-voltage power line. During this same timeframe, CPSC is aware of nearly 150 electrocution deaths due to ladders coming into contact with an electrical line. Overall, CPSC estimates there are about 200 consumer product-related electrocution deaths each year, which is down from about 600 deaths per year in the 1970s.

"CPSC believes that there are still many electrocution deaths that could be prevented. Consumers should never place a ladder, antenna, or anything else near a power line," stated CPSC Acting Chairman Thomas Moore.

"Consumers who come in contact with an overhead power line may not live to share their experience."

In 1978, the Commission set a standard calling for the industry to properly label antennas with safety warnings about the risk from power lines. This was followed by a standard in 1982 requiring antennas for citizen's band communications to be insulated, thus reducing the risk of shock from contact with power lines. These standards helped to dramatically reduce the 186 deaths per year that occurred in the mid-1970s from antenna electrocutions to 20 per year in the 1990s. Now, consumers are taking down older, uninsulated antennas, which could lead to more electrocutions.

When participating in outdoor, overhead activities, consumers should take the following precautions:

- Keep all objects - including masts, poles, ladders, tools and toys far away from power lines at all times.
- If you are taking down or moving an antenna, be aware of new power lines that have been put up since

the antenna was first installed.

- Never assume that an overhead power line is electrically insulated; always assume that contact with any line can be lethal.
- Never place a ladder anywhere near an electrical power line.
- Position non-metal ladders (such as fiberglass) at a height and location that prevents the possibility of the ladder or anyone contacting a power line.
- Keep the distance from an antenna or pole to the power line at least 11/2 times the height of the antenna or pole.
- Properly ground all masts in accordance with electrical codes.
- Be aware that you can be electrocuted by touching a power line directly or by touching a conductive material (such as a metal ladder, antenna, pipe, kite) and, at the same time, the earth or any grounded item (such as metal siding or a downspout).
- Keep away from all downed power lines. A power line that touches the ground can shock or kill you even if you do not touch it. The electrical current can travel through the ground and into your body. ♦

SJC Reinstates Manslaughter Charges in Worcester Fire

On March 29, 2002 the Supreme Judicial Court overturned the decision of the Worcester Superior court allowing the defendant's motion to dismiss criminal indictments for manslaughter.

The Worcester Superior court had dismissed the indictments against the two defendants, Levesque and Barnes, ruling that there was insufficient evidence to support the Grand Jury's indictments for involuntary man-

slaughter.

In overturning the dismissal the SJC found that there were sufficient facts before the Grand Jury to determine that the defendants had committed the crime charged when applying a probable cause standard (not the trial standard of beyond reasonable doubt necessary for a conviction).

As to the sufficiency of the evidence, the court held that failure to report a fire, caused by the defendants, may be

wanton or reckless conduct sufficient to support a conviction for involuntary manslaughter. This is an issue for the jury at trial. (The duty to report a fire is limited by the court's ruling to individuals who have caused the fire by intent or accident and fail to report it). As a result of this ruling, the case may now go forward to trial. ♦

MFIRS CORNER

Special Treatment for Fatal Fires

If you have a fire or explosion with a **fatality**, please forward a paper copy of the MFIRS report to Derryl Dion within two business days. The report should include the Basic Fire, Civilian Fire &/or Fire Service Casualty Module(s), and Structure Fire Module (needed for all structure fires). This most likely will be a preliminary report and you can file the complete report at a later date. ♦

E-Mail Submissions – Please Use Subject Line

When submitting MFIRS incidents electronically, please put the department's name and date range in the subject line of the e-mail or on the label of the disk. ♦

Paper Forms Are Public Documents

If submitting paper forms please enter both the code and accompanying text description. The paper forms are a public document so must be understood by the public without a coding manual. ♦

Exposure Fires

Please remember that every exposure needs its own separate Basic Form.

According to the USFA in v5, an exposure is flame impingement or ignition from heat generated by the original fire. Heat damage is no longer considered an exposure. Please list any heat, smoke or water damage in the remarks section of your report. ♦



Help Estimating Dollar Loss

The Fire Marshal has tasked us with creating a formula/policy for determining *Property Loss* and *Contents Loss*. The Fire Data Unit is currently researching the issue. If you have any suggestions, please contact Derryl Dion, Research Analyst/MFIRS Manager. ♦

HazMat Module

If you are using the HazMat Module and you have not called in a specialized HazMat team (fire department response only) you do not need to complete the Tier Level field in Section H. This field is only to be completed if a HazMat team is called. Then you would code it at the appropriate level. If your software will not allow you to do this contact your vendor and explain the situation and have them fix this problem. This field is only mandatory if a HazMat team is activated for the incident. ♦

2000 Annual Report

The Massachusetts Fire Problem: 2000 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System is complete. It is currently being printed, but if you need statistics now, please call us. ♦

Anecdotes for the 2001 Annual Report

If you have any incidents that you think may make a good anecdote for the 2001 county profiles or the annual report, please forward your suggestions to Derryl Dion. These could be large loss, multiple casualty or unusual circumstance fires. ♦

MFIRS V5 Coding Tips

It's summertime and that means barbecues and fireworks. Here are a few coding tips:

Fireworks

1. If you have a fireworks explosion with no fire, you code the Incident Type as a 243 – Fireworks explosion (no fire).

Any casualty under this incident type would be classified as an EMS Casualty and not a Civilian Fire Casualty.

2. If fireworks have started a fire, code the fire as the type of fire it is and code Heat Source = 54 in Section D2 on the Fire Module.

- If the fireworks ignited more fireworks you can code Item First Ignited = 88 in Section D3 on the Fire Module.
- If fireworks are stored at the site of the incident code On-Site Materials = 934 in Section C on the Fire Module.

Gas Grills

1. If the fire is contained to the grill, code the Incident Type as a 162 – Outside Equipment Fire.

- On the Fire Module your Equipment Involved in Ignition, Section F1, would be 643 – Grill, hibachi, barbecue.
- You would then select the appropriate code for Section F2, Equipment Power Source.
- 11 or 12 – Electrical Line Voltage; 22 – LP Gas or Other Heavier Than Air Gas; 42 – Coal, charcoal.

2. If the grill had started a fire, code the fire as the type of fire it is and complete the Equipment Sections (F1 & F2) as you would in #1. ♦

2001 Fire Data

By this printing, every fire department has either received a 2001 year-end error validation report or a letter stating that the OSFM does not have any reports on file from your department for 2001.

If you did not have any reportable fires in 2001 please sign the supplied certificate and return it to Derryl Dion at the OSFM as soon as possible. Otherwise send us your reports. If you are having trouble with your computer systems, you can forward paper copies and we will enter them into the system.

We'd like to apologize for the errors associated with the 2001 year-end error validation reports. Because 2001 was a transition year allowing fire departments to report in either the v4 or v5 format we had to convert all v4 data to v5 for analysis purposes. Using the conversion protocols of the federal software, we converted all 2001 incidents submitted in the v4 format to v5. The error occurred when the program converted all brush fires (type of situation found = 14) and attached a Structure Fire Module to the new v5 incidents. When we ran all the reports for the entire state through the v5 error validation program it correctly indicated that these brush fires did not need a structure fire module. The exact wording of the error is "Structure fire module not allowed for given incident type". If you received a year-end error report with this error on it just ignore the error and resubmit the corrections to any other errors you may have.

Another group of erroneous errors that were sent back included missing or incorrect codes in the Incident Actions Taken, Fire Confined to Object of Origin, Fire Contributing Factors, Mutual Aid Given/Rec'd, Human Factors, Incident Controlled Time and Detector Presence. These mistakes were the result of our new (& continually improving) data entry program for v5. If your error report indicates Required Data or Coded Field Invalid

for any of these fields and your original paper copy shows that these fields are correctly completed please contact Derryl Dion. You may not have to correct these 'false' errors. These mistakes would only have occurred to incident reports submitted to this office on paper and entered by our data entry clerk.

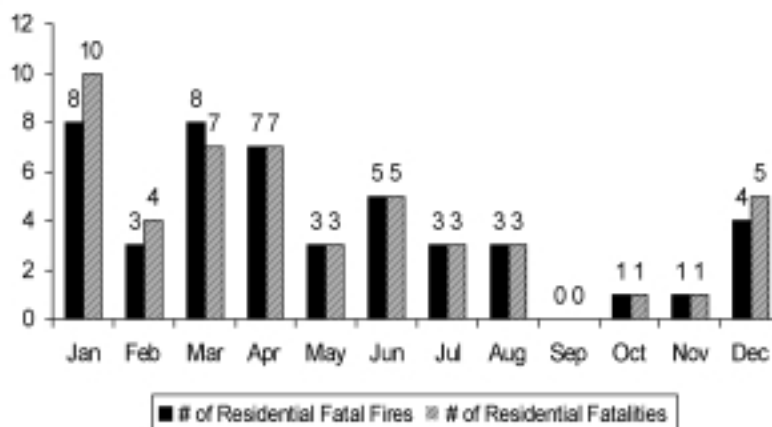
2001 Fire Deaths Statistics

Preliminary data indicates 60 civilian fire deaths occurred during the calendar year of 2001 including 32 men, 22 women and six (6) children. This is a 24% decline in fire fatalities from the 79 reported in 2000, but still higher than the 53 reported in 1999. Eighty-

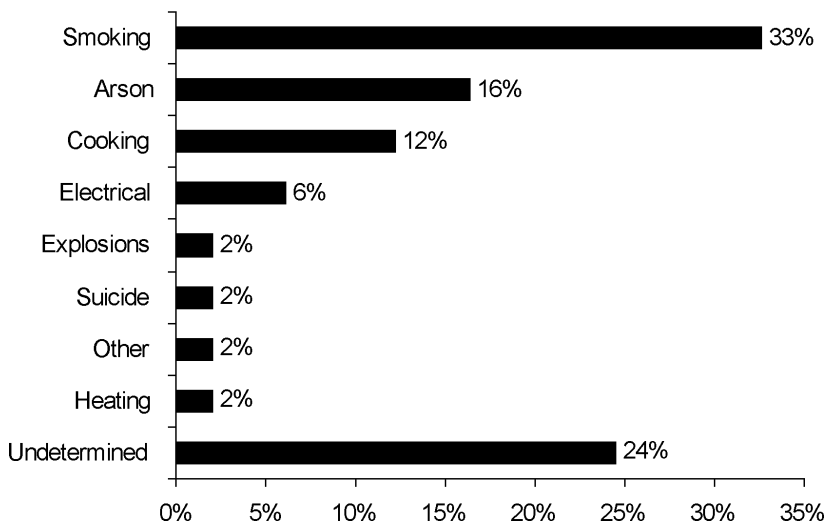
two percent (82%) of civilian fire victims died in their homes. One in three fatal fire victims was an older adult (over 65 years old).

Smoking continued to be the leading cause of residential fatal fire deaths, accounting for one-third or 33%. Arson was the second leading cause accounting for 16% of these fatalities. Cooking caused 12% of the deaths in residential fires. Six percent (6%) were attributed to fires started by electrical problems. Heating, explosions, suicide and other causes each caused 2% of the residential fire deaths. Twenty-four percent (24%) of the deaths in Massachusetts homes were of undetermined causes. ♦

Fatal Fires in 2001



Causes of Residential Structure Fire Deaths



FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY EDUCATION

Sept. 14, 2002 7th Annual Brian T. Broderick Family Fire Safety Day

This annual event is co-sponsored by the Metropolitan District Commission and the Department of Fire Services to promote public use of the beautiful Houghton's Pond in the Blue Hills Reservation. It also promotes public awareness of fire prevention and the role the fire service plays in community life. It will be held on Sept. 14, 2002 at Houghton's Pond in the Blue Hills Reservation Milton, MA. For more information contact

Michael.Young@state.ma.us. ♦



Cinder the Fire Safety clown trading balloon animals for answers to safety questions



Sparky at Family Fire Safety Day at Houghton's Pond

June 23, 2002 Western Massachusetts Family Fire Safety Day

In conjunction with the New England Association of Fire Chiefs Conference, S.A.F.E. Educators from area fire departments will showcase static and interactive displays and educational demonstrations. The event will be held at the Eastern States Exposition Fairgrounds (aka The Big E) in West Springfield. Activities start at 11. To volunteer e-mail Paul.Whitney@state.ma.us. ♦

Summer Safety Tips

The Public Education Unit has updated its Summer Fire Safety pamphlet and its Summer Auto Safety Fire Information factsheet. Both of these are available for downloading off the DFS website at www.state.ma.us/dfs/lifesafe/flyers.htm. Look for the click button that says "Fire Safety Flyers." Single copies for local reproduction can be obtained by calling the unit at (978) 567-3380 or the Public Education Hotline at 1-877-9 NO- FIRE. ♦

Spanish Version of Remembering When Now Online

NFPA's Center for High Risk Outreach is launching a new website for the Spanish version of *Remembering When: A Fall and Fire Prevention Program for Older Adults* titled, Los buenos recuerdos allows public safety educators throughout the U.S. and Latin America to easily access free information needed in Spanish to conduct this life-saving program for older adults. The site includes nostalgia cards and photos of the Mexican comedian Catinflas, and a new trivia game that couples questions about famous Latino people, songs and events with questions about fall and fire prevention. Visit the website at www.losbuenosrecuerdos.org. ♦

Oklahoma Fire & Life Safety Education Conference

The Oklahoma Fire and Life Safety Education Conference 2002 is scheduled for July 31- August 2 at the Westin Hotel in Oklahoma City, OK. The theme of this year's conference is *Educator Proud*. Workshop titles include: Video Production 101; Presentation is Communication; Bio-Terrorism; Citizen Fire Academy; Fire Up Your Presentations; Operation FireSAFE; Building Blocks of Coalitions; and Child SAFE. In addition to individual workshops there will be general session presentations. For

registration information contact 1-800-304-5727.

Pre/Post Conference Workshops and Certifications

The pre-conference workshop is July 26-30 - *Public Fire and Life Safety Educator I and II* - is for those interested in certification in NFPA 1035. The post-conference workshops if August 2-4 - *Public Information Officer* - provides skills for establishing, understanding and maintaining a positive relationship with the news media. ♦

Sept. 23-24, 2002 - 8th Annual Massachusetts Fire and Life Safety Education Conference

The 8th Annual Massachusetts Fire and Life Safety Education Conference is scheduled to be held at the Westford Regency Inn and Conference Center in Westford, MA on September 23-24, 2002. This year's

theme is Fire Safety Depot: Connecting Our Communities. As soon as the conference flyer is finished, it will be posted on the website at www.state.ma.us/dfs/lifesafe/. Look for the conference click button. To receive

a copy of the conference registration flyer by mail call the Public Education Hotline at 1-877-9-NO-FIRE or e-mail Jennifer.Mieth@state.ma.us and put the word "conference" in the subject. ♦



CONNECTING OUR COMMUNITIES

8th Annual

Massachusetts Fire and Life Safety Education Conference

September 23th and 24th, 2002

Westford Regency Inn and Conference Center

219 Littleton Road, Westford, Massachusetts

Department of Fire Services • Stephen D. Coan, State Fire Marshal

Call (978) 567-3380 for registration information

SAVE THE DATE!

Fire Weather Products and Drought Information Forecasts and Safety Information

In late March, the National Weather Service sponsored a Drought and Fire Weather Awareness Week due to the below normal precipitation levels that much of Southern New England is currently experiencing. This was to inform the public of the dangers and practice safety and mitigation.

NWS Taunton is now posting its Fire Weather products and the Storm Prediction Center continues to post its own Fire Weather Products. Here are some products that will be of use if the drought continues across Southern New England. ♦

Complete Fire Weather Products Page:

www.erh.noaa.gov/er/box/firewx/fwhome.htm

Southern New England Fire WX Forecast:

www.erh.noaa.gov/er/box/fcsts/BOSFWFBOS.html

Hydrologic Outlook:

www.erh.noaa.gov/er/box/fcsts/BOSESFBOS.html

SPC Fire Weather Outlooks:

www.spc.noaa.gov/products/fire_wx

The **DFS Quarterly** is published every March, June, September, and December. If you have some news-worthy information to share with the fire service, you are welcome to submit articles to: Jennifer Mieth, Editor, DFS Quarterly, Dept. of Fire Services, P.O. Box 1025, Stow, MA 01775. (978) 567-3381 or Internet Address: Jennifer.Mieth@state.ma.us by the 10th of the month prior to publication.

The **DFS Quarterly** is published by the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services as a service to the fire service community. It can be found on-line at www.state.ma.us/dfs/pubs/dfsq.htm.

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